NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

TRIAL OF THE INNOCENTS.

ASTONISHING IGNORANCE OF THE HON. JOHN B. ALLEY.

Cannot Tell How Many Shares were Put Where They Would De the Meet Good-Nor Whether Any were Sold to Blembers of Congress at Par.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Credit Mobilies Committee, for some unexplained reason, held a very short session this morning. The crossramination of Alley was not pressed with any restive subjects by one or two questions which they propounded at the instance of McComb, out they, either from a want of ability or through desire to favor the witness, neglected to follow up the inquiry and compel Mr. Alley to answer fairly and unequivocally. Alley is a man of adroitness, and always manages to evade an embarrassing question by introducing some new rewdness, he was forced to make one or two damaging admissions to-day.

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH.
McCrary asked him if there had not been very important legislation secured from ongress since the distribution of Credit Mo-lier stock among Congressmen by Mr. Ames. He replied that he thought not. All the legisla-tion necessary to assume the building of the

tion necessary to assume the building of the road had been secured y ears before.

Mr. McCrary—But did you not consider the act allowing you to remove your office to Boston of the utmost importance? A.—Oh, yee; it was a matter of life and death with us. We wanted to get out of the power of like New York courts and escape Jim Fisk's injunctions. Q.—Well, then, if it was a master of see much importance to your company it affected the interest of every person interested in the Credit Mobilier and Union Facilie Railros do or corporations? A.—I suppose it did. We didn't kind of the Fig. might do with us with Judge Earls not be being the person who held Eredit Mobilier stock had the right to participate in the Dakes Ames contract? A.—They had, under the agreement Ames under if they came they thought they incurred individual liability by so doing.

Q.—The most of them did, however, come in, did they got? A.—I believe they did.

ID THEY VOTE IN THEIR OWN INTEREST?

-Well, now, when these members of Congress of for the act which you say was so important, alray you to get out of New York, did they not vote eir own interest? A.—That I can't say. It would be there to answer.

-If you were, a member of Congress, and had such the interests in this concern, do you think you would old ar right to vote for a measure of this kind? A.—s not a member of Congress at that time.

-In equestion is, suppose you were and had large cests? A.—I had no, large interests at that time.

-In ever considered, but this was manifestly so just as a rettait I think anybody interested or not could voted for it with perfect propriety.

-You think then that a member of Congress can perfect propriety vote for measures which it will the sentent him to have passed? A.—I did not say. I said this case of the removal was so manifestly that they could vote for it, just the same as member oblding national banks can and often do vote to protect those tutions.

VIERE THE STOCK DID THE MOST GOOD.

You remember the decision of the Secretary of reasury in regard to the payment of interest on the present of the result of the secretary of reasury in regard to the payment of interest on the practice Government bonds? A.—Yes, arr.

Was the legislation procured setting aside that ion of importance to your company and in the interest of the Secretary was manifestly wrong and the highest was seed was right.

—A member of Congress who held this stock which mes distributed was interested in the passage of act? A.—To a certain extent I suppose he was, if small interests are considered of any importance, stockholders of the Union Pacific were thoroughly inceed of the justice of their cause, and I suppose succeeded in convincing Congress also. I never dof a lawyer to whom the case was submitted who let say the Secretary was wrong, and that his decisions and the second of a lawyer to whom the case was submitted who let was unjust and thingsil.

Then you don't believe that the distribution of sick among members had any effect in procuring legislation? A.—I certainly do not. I never glut of such a thing, and Iknow Mr. Ames never did. this point, when the questions should have

At this point, when the questions should have been pressed closer and closer upon the witcomfortable for Aliey by closing in on him when forced into this corner.

On another point Mr. Merrick drew one or two important admissions from Aliey. He asked what the cost of the Union Pacific road, building and equipping. was. In answer Alley said he had in his written statement put the entire

Q.—Do the books of the company show the exact cost of A.—I presume they do. They ought to.
Q.—Is not the exact cost somewhere about thirty-six millions? A.—I think not. I think I am about right when I say aixty-eight millions, but that invisides the e on the Awes contract. was for six _undred and sixty-seven miles Then the remainder of the road cost about twenty millions. How much profit was made on that? can't say, but I don't shink there was any profit is any just here that I think nan have always the that the road cost too much. It could have built for fifty or fifty-four millions.

A DISCREPANCY OF \$45,000,000.

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These admissions in regard to the cost of the road are important, because it will be remembered that the total capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was \$113,276,000—namely: \$25,728,000 Government bonds. \$23,638,000 first mortgage bonds. \$20,000,000 land and income bonds, and \$49,000,000 stock. Even if the road cost, as Alley says, sixty-eight million dollars, what became of the balance of \$45,740,000?

In conversation to-day with one of the most prominent and purest members of Congress—a good Republican, by the way—the following opinion was expressed to me concerning the position in which members of Congress were placed by the testimony of Ames and Alley.

A LEADING CONGRESSMAN'S OPINION.

"I can feel," said my Congressional friend, "some respect and a little sympathy for Senator Grimes, who went into this Credit Mobilier business at the beginning, openly subscribed for his stock, and allowed all his transactions with the Union Pacific Railroad to stand open for the inspection of the world. This is the way honest men do business. It, of course, cannot say that I approve of a member of Congress having a pecuniary interest in any enterprise which he had been instrumental in conferring such immense subsidies upon, and which was very likely to want further legislation. I may be old fogyish in my views upon these subjects, and I must admit that I am not in accord with modern Congressional progressive stablects, but still I rather long for a little progress backward. But if I can accord poor Grimes this little modicum of praise for his courage, what must I say concerning the gentlemen who went into the enterprise when the investment of \$100 brought them almost immediately \$300 or \$400 in dividends, and hadn't the courage to even allow the stock to stand on the company's books in their own names? It may have been a perfectly legitimate business transaction in helir view but why allow Oakes Ames to be their trustee? Then, too, when Mr. Ames and his friends in the company fall out with Mr. McComb and his friends, and a lawsuit is threatened which renders it possible that these perfectly legitimate transactions will be made public, why are these members of Congress so anxious to get rid of their property honestly acquired? If a transaction is perfectly legitimate in secret it ought to be the same when made public. A LEADING CONGRESSMAN'S OPINION.

WHAT AN HONEST MAN WOULD DO.

WHAT AN HONEST MAN WOULD DO.

There are some other things connected with is matter which puzzle me also. If these men is induced to believe that it was perfectly that and proper to invest their money in propertof this kind, and they find out afterward that ey had been deceived, why not say so? It build certainly look better to walk up to Mr. nes and say. Here is the money I received as widends on that stock you hold in trust for a Please give me back my money with reasons in interest. You deceived me when you sold to me. I find that you have been swindling to only the Government but the stock-iders of your road, who were fortune enough to get into your Ring.' This is the you an honest and fearless man would do, would scorn to set up such filmsy stories out borrowing money from Ames and neglection by it back because the good old manner dunning them all the time. It is a little gular, too, that Ames was so forgetful of see loans, especially when he was so loaded win that he couldn't meet his obligations, and to ask an extension from his creditors. It if seem reasonable that a shrewd, practical to like him would forget all these little loans on straining all his energies and taxing all his ources to meet the calls daily made upon the property of the calls daily made upon the

"I tell you that the people an't going to be fooled with this kind of stuff, and these men are sadly deceived if they think so. They may brazen it out for the time being, and a majority of their fellow members may, out of mistaken sympathy and a want of self-respect, refuse to officially stamp them with disgrace, but I tell you, sir, the fliger of public scorn will yet be pointed at these men. It is certainly a sad state of things for a people proud of their national honor to contemplate. It is enough to make one sick at heart." ck at heart."
every hand I hear similar sad reflections,
from public men who appreciate the dig-

nity of their positions and private individuals who are loth to believe that the morality of Congressmen is at such low ebb.

The Press Report.

The cross-examination of John B. Alley was resumed. He said that up to December, 1867, the Credit Mobilier shares had no market value. He knew that two shares were sold at 95, and the same were offered at 75; but late in December, 1867, after Ames agreed upon the basis, the stock rose in value, averaging 180, and in Janu-

stock rose in value, averaging 160, and in January 200, and later 225.

The Chairman having asked a question relative to the one hundred shares standing in the name of Mr. Nellson, son-in-law of the Hon. James Brooks, witness said he had no personal knowledge as to who was the original owner of them, or who paid for them. It appeared on the books that Nellson was the owner, and was entitled to fifty shares more. There was no conversation between witness and Mr. Brooks in relation to those fifty shares of Nellson. He presumed Nellson paid for the shares.

WHAT ALLEY DOESN'T ENOW.

Mr. McCrary—Do you know how many shares of Credit

WHAT ALLEY DOESN'T ENOW.

Mr. McCrary—Do you know how many shares of Credi Mobilities stock were disposed of to members of Credi Mobilities stock were disposed of to members of Credi Mobilities and Mobilities. A.—Amee's subscription. I believe, was on the Mooka agreeoper's, Grimes's, and my own. Senato Mooka agreeoper's, Grimes's, and my own. Senato five hundred shares but they were not all for myself after January 1, 1888, I do not know that any were solt only member of Congress at par. I did not know that the success or failure of the road would depend of riendly or unfriendly legislation. It did not occur that that any further legislation would be recurred, an none as to the pecuniary matters of the company. I the fullest investigation could be made into this subject the public would have been better satisfied, especial after the McComb suit was instituted, which gave ris to so much misapprehension. The removal of the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Boston we amatter of life and death to the company, to keep i out of the clutches of Judge Barnard and Fisk, Fisk wanted use to settle with him for \$100.00, but I said would never be willing for the company to pay him angle cent, saying to Fisk, "All your interest is on E340." Fisk replied it was not a matter of dollars, an that if the company would not give him \$100.00 he would damage it to the extent of a million, and Fisk did damage it to the amount of several millions by hir raids.

A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Washington D. C.

Please say to your committee that Oakes Ames is in error. He mailed to me ten shares of the Union Pacific and ten shares of the Credit Mobilier certificates. I returned the certificates to him by mail. He also mailed to me a check for one Mobilier divided to which I had no claim, and I included the amount of the check in a sight draft on New York, payable to his order.

Please disclaim on my behalf any shareholding or interest in the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stock. I have not had any, and have not derived profit therefrom.

OAKES AMES CORRECTS HIS TESTIMONY.

Mobilier. Washington, Jan. 8.—During the examination of Vice-President Colfax yesterday be-fore the Credit Mobilier Committee, his full answer to Mr. Merrick's question, whether it occurred to him in 1868 that there was a moral wrong in the Credit Mobilier, was that he preferred not to decide whether the conduct of preferred not to decide whether the conduct of others not within his knowledge was moral or not, but the impressions on his mind at the time he would give frankly.

He had heard that many railroads were built by turning over their mortgage bonds to contractors at about 70 cents on the dollar, which the road had ultimately to pay for at par, and he inferred that as so many millions had regarded the building of any Pacific railroad as a hazardous enterprise, the principal stockholders under the charter offered by the Government had decided to build it themselves for the subsidy, whether it proved profitable or unprofitable.

profitable or unprofitable.

With such impressions whether it proved profitable or unprofitable.

With such impressions whether correct or not, the idea of immorality had not occurred to him, but he withdrew from it nearly five years ago to avoid being mixed up in its litigation.

Mr. Colfax asked that Mr. Ames and Mr. McComb, who were present, should cross-examine him, but each stated that he had no questions to ask him.

The College. THE COUNSEL TO PROSECUTE THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives last Monday, requesting the President of the United States to employ two attorneys learned in the law to commence suit against said Credit Mobilier and its stockholders, corporately and individually, in the proper court or courte, in order to recover what may be due or what may be due or what may be come due to the said Union Pacific Railroad, in law or equity, the President, it is understood, has selected, and will appoint the Hon. Aaron F. Perry, ex-member of Congress, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Gen. Harlan of Kentucky.

The Senate Votes on 12 of the 54 Charges Only One Declared Proven. ALBANY, Jan. 8.-The Senate, in private session this afternoon, spent three hours in voting on the charges against Judge Prindle

voting on the charges against Judge Prindle with the following result:

**Charge First—Unlawfully receiving fees for drawing papers to be used before him. Not proven—yeas 6, nays 18.

**Charge Second—Unlawfully refusing to perform the dulies of his office. Not proven—yeas 11, nays 17.

**Charge Third—Employing George W. Ray as clerk and silowing him to receive fees while also charging for the same. Not proven—yeas none, nays 28.

**Charge Second—Unlawfully and corruptly awarding fees to Ray in the Burrows will case. Not proven—yeas 10, nays 14.

**Charge Sixth—That he had used his influence to secure the resignation of Dr. Thomas Dwight as an executor, so as to appoint J. Murphy. Not proven—yeas 2, nays 28.

**Charge Seconts—That he unlawfully and corruptly received money from the Green Radional Corruption. nays 22. Charge Seventh—That he unlawfully and corruptly ceived money from the Green Raircad Company, of proven—area none, nays 24. Charge Bajain—That he habitually postpones and giegie business in his court. Not proven—yeas none, 198 28.

neglecis business in his court. Not proven—yeas none, nays 23.

Charge Ninih—That he refused to produce the record of his office before the Board of Supervisors. Proven—Yeas 18, nays 7.

Charge Zenih—That he has made decrees requiring executors to pay large sums of money to atterneys and counsel, and especially to Ray, who was a clerk in his office. Not proven—Yeas 1, nays 21.

Charge Eleventh—That he has extorted from executors, de., illegal and exorbitant fees. Not proven—Yeas none, nays 22.

Charge Tweith—That he encouraged and permitted Ray to practise in his court while acting as clerk in his office. Not proven—yeas none, nays 22.

There are fifty-four charges in all. The Senate will, it is understood, resume voting to-morrow. afternoon.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

Three Cars Thrown from the Track—Twen-ty Passengers Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—Three cars were thrown from the track at Belmont station on

thrown from the track at Belmont station on the Nashville Railroad last night by a broken rail, and ran some distance on the ties. One turned over and one caught fire, which was speedily extinguished.

About sixty passengers were on the train, some twenty of whom were injured. Miss Mary Crawley received a frightful gash over the left eye, which she will probably a se. The Hon. Henry D. McHenry of Handrid, Ky., member of Congress, en route for Washington, shoulder dislocated and his body bruised; Mrs. Houston of Tuscumbla, Ala., collar bone broken and severely injured internally; R. J. Daniel of Louisville, cut on the left arm, the artery being severed; Thos. Stephens of Beaver Dam, Ky., right hand badly cut and shoulders much bruised; H. B. Taylor and Miss Taylor of Chicago received several bruises. The injuries of the others were of a minor nature.

The Missing Collector Found. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department received a telegram to-day from Jackson/tile, Fia., announcing the fact that Collector J. S. Adama, recently reported as missing from Jersey City, is at present at Tallahassee, Fia.

Gen. Sharpe to be Surveyor George H. Sharpe and U. S. Commis-avenport go to Washington to-night to confer a authorities about the Burveyorship of the

THE FIRM OF PRELPS, DODGE &

Alloged Frauds by Duplicate Invoices Invoiving a Less to the Government of Over \$1,000,000. The Case in the Hands of the Authorities. An Offer to Compromise.

In the latter part of December last in formation was received by the Collector of the Customs that the great metal firm of Phelps. Dodge & Co. had defrauded the Government of \$1,800,000 by means of false invoices of imported goods. The manner in which the frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated is as follows every person shipping goods from a foreign port to this country shall send with them involces stating their value. These invoices must be sworn to by the importers before the merchandise can pass from the control of the Govern-ment officers. After that is done they are put on file in the Custom House for future refer ence. The shippers of goods to Phelps, Dodge & Co. have always complied with this rule, but they have also, as is alleged, been accustomed to send by the mail brought in the same vessel which brought the goods another set of in-voices, which show that the goods cost a much greater sum than the amount stated in the in-voices which are sent to be filed in the Custom

serves to guide them in the regulation of their

selling prices, and the other, in which the goods are greatly undervalued, is prepared expressly to lessen the amount of duties.

The following is the story of the way in which

the Government became apprised of these alleged frauds: About two weeks ago a young man met Mr. Dudley Fleid, either in his law office or elsewhere, and, addressing him by name, congratulated him on his success in preventing the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. from sending Admiral Nelson to State Prison for burglary. Mr. Fleid thanked him, but, thinking it strange that a man unknown to him should take the trouble to seek him out merely for such a purpose, sounded him to ascertain his motive for so doing. The young man informed him that he had watched the trial attentively, and was much gratified with the manner in which it had terminated. He said that he was surprised at the disagreement of the jury, as he had surposed that so wealthy a firm as Phelps, Dodge & Co. could have in some way brought about a conviction. He claimed to know some of the BUSINESS SECRETS OF THIS FIRM man met Mr. Dudley Field, either in his law

which they would be very loth to have made public, and said that he had formerly been in their employ and had been discharged for reasons which in his estimation were entirely insufficient. Determined to get eved with them for what he censidered an injustice done him, and knowing of the existence of these duplicate invoices, he gained access in some way to the genuine invoices, and copying a very large number of them, brought them away with him when he left the concern. He claimed that this firm has been cheating the Government a long time, and that the invoices which he had covered but a small portion of their transactions. He then said that he desired to put the evidences of fraud into the hands of the proper authorities, that Phelps. Dodge & Co. might be prosecuted, and at once employed Mr. Field as his attorney. Mr. Field engaged Col. Ethan Allen as associate counsel. After consultation it was decided to proceed in the matter, and the invoices were given to the Collector of Customs.

AN INVESTIGATION

was at once instituted, and on comparing these transactions at the content to the content to the content to the content to the content the content that the content that the content the content that the content the content that th BUSINESS SECRETS OF THIS FIRM

IT WAS NOT THEN EXECUTED.

In the mean time Judge Davis went out of office, and Col. Bliss stepped in. Since then every possible effort has been made by Col. Bliss and his assistants to keep the actual state of the case from the public. From an entirely trustworthy source a SUN reporter learned the following facts: On the very day on which Col. Bliss assumed the position of United States District Attorney, or on the day following. Phelps. Dodge & Co. were notified that the Government had commenced an action against them for the recovery of \$1.000.000, of which sum it is alleged they had defrauded the Government by false inthey had derivated the tovernment by laise invoices of imported goods. On the same day on which Phelps, Dodge & Co. received the information they sent an agent or an attorney to confer with the District Attorney. Although they claimed to be entirely innocent of the charge, yet through this agent or attorney they

offered to compromise the sum of \$200.00. The District Attorney not naving the proposed offer to compromise to Washington for the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury If he approves the proposition he suit will probably be settled on that basis; but if he declines, it must go to trial. Up to yesterday evening no answer had been received from Secretary Boutwell. The money recovered in suits of this character is paid into court, and then divided among the Government officers. Two per cent. of the amount is taken out for the District Attorney's fees, and one per cent. for the clerk's fees. Of what remains the informer receives one-quarter, the Government one-half, and the remainder is divided between the Collector, the Surveyor, and the Naval Officer. In this suit if the offer of \$200,000 be accepted, the money will be divided as follows: Col. Bliss will receive \$5,200; the clerk of the court, \$2,600; to the informer will be paid the sum of \$62,800; a like amount will be divided equally between the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, and the remainder, \$125,600, will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

In regard to this case, we have received, with OFFERED TO COMPROMISE

Treasury.

In regard to this case, we have received, with a request that it be published, the following note from Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.: To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: We deem it proper to make the following statement in reply to certain paragraphs in this evening's

ment in reply to certain paragraphs in this evening's papers;
Our attention having been called a few days ago by the Government officials to alleged irregularities in some of our importations, we at once furnished all information requisite for a complete examination of the matters in dispute.

We have been and are prepared to satisfy any just claim which the Government has against us. At the proper time the whole matter will be found perfectly satisfactory to our friends. PHRIPS, DODGE & CO. NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1972.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE COUNSEL.

AS INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE COUNSEL.

A SUN reporter called last evening upon Col.

Ethan Allen, when the following conversation
was had in reference to this case:

Reporter—Colonel, I learned incidentally this
evening that you were retained as counsel for
the informers in the suit recently commenced
by the United States against Phelps, Dodge &
Co. I have called to get from you any facts in
regard to the case which you may feel inclined
to give me. Co. I have called to get from you any facts in regard to the case which you may feel inclined to give me.

Col. Allen—All I can say is that the suit has been commenced, as I saw the record of it today upon the books of the Clerk of the United States Court. I do not think, however, that there is much in it yet, as the record shows simply that the suit has been commenced. I believe that in two or three days, perhaps, it may be sufficiently developed to alford something more substantial for the papers to take hold of.

Reporter—You are counsel for the informer are you not?

Col. Allen—Well. Mr. Dudley Field is really the informer's attorney. He has employed me to assist him, knowing that I was formerly connected with the District Attorney's office, and understood the methods of procedure in cases of this kind.

Reporter—What proceedings have you taken in the matter?

Col. Allen—I have simply advised Mr. Field and his client as to the proper course to take—to place

THE FACTS IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Reporter—Has that course been adopted?

Col. Allen—Ye, it must have been, as the suit has been commenced.

Reporter—Are you willing to give me the name of the informer?

Col. Allen—No. I could not do that, as I must regard him in a certain sense as my client, and in that case I would not like to disclose his name.

Reporter—Do you know whether Phelps, Dodge & Co. have offered to compromise the

name.
Reporter—Do you know whether Phelps.
Dodge & Co. have offered to compromise this suit?
Col. Allen—Not of my own knowledge. I heard, however, to-day that they

heard, however, to-day that they

HAD OFFERED TO SETTLE.

and were willing to give \$250,000 for that purpose. I do not know how true this statement is. I have had nothing to do with the matter since the facts were given to the Government. Indeed the counsel for the informer in such cases has never anything to do after the Government takes hold of them until the case is settled, and then only to see that his client receives his share of the proceeds.

Reporter—How much is that share?

Col. Allea—One-quarter of what remains after

the District Attorney and the clerk receive their

share.

Reporter—What is their share?

Col. Allen—The District Attorney is entitled to two per cent. of the gross amount, and the clerk's share is, I believe, about the same.

Reporter—Colonel, did you notice when you examined the record to-day what amount of money the Government seeks to recover?

Col. Allen—Yes; \$1,000,000. The atatement in the evening papers that it is \$1,300,000 is wrong. This amount of \$1,000,000 may be only a nominal sum, and may be largely in excess of the actual amount of the alleged frauds.

COVERING A DEFALCATION.

in a Locker of the Sace-How a Navy Paymaster Squared his Accounts. William G. Healy, Passed Assistant Paynaster in the Navy, was arraigned before Commissioner Davenport yesterday, on a charge of conspiring with George W. Reid to defraud the department. Reid, who is a South American creole of intelligent appearance, has been a prisoner on the United States receiving ship Ver-mont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for the last thirteen months. He tells a strange story re-garding his confinement. He represents himself as having been made the scapegoat to cover up another's frauds.

THE MYSTERIOUS BAGS OF GOLD.

THE MYSTERIOUS RAGS OF COLD.

He says that he enlisted in the United States steamship Saco on the 25th of July, 1870, as wardroom steward, and sailed on her from Noriolk to join the European fleet. Apart of this duty was to inspect the rooms occupied by the officers. Mr. Healy was Paymenter of the vessel, and Reid was frequently called on to visit his room. He soon became intimate with the Paymaster, who often invited him to take a drink.

On or about Oct. 28, 1871, while the Room

Paymaster, who often invited him to take a drink.

On or about Oct. 28, 1871, while the Saco was lying off Villafranca, France, the steward was in the Paymaster's room when the latter asked him to have some brandy, telling him to get it from a locker in the apartment. On opening the locker, Reid, as he asserts, noticed two bags of gold which stood directly in front of the brandy bottle. They were placed in such a way that it was impossible to reach the bottles without removing the bags. Reid remarked that it was a bad place to keep money in, to which, as he alleges. Healy made reply, "D— those bags, if they were out of my way

reply, "D—those bags, if they were out of my way
I COULD SETTLE MY ACCOUNTS."

This was intended as an allusion to a charge which had been made against him by Rear Admiral Boggs of being deficient in his accounts as Paymaster. The steward, in answer, said, "I know nothing about their being out of the way, but think if they were out of the way, it would make your case the harder." The Paymaster said, "No, it will bring me all right, and I will make Ferry sweat" (alluding to Lieut.-Commander Terry of the Saco). As he was leaving the room, Reid told Healy that he ought to move the money, but he merely asked him to bur four bottles of brandy, as he was going on shore.

move the money, but he merely asked him to buy four bottles of brandy, as he was going on shore.

On his return to the ship Reid went to Healy's room with the bottles, and asked him whether he should put them behind or in front of the bags in the focker. He was told to put them behind, because if he didn't somebody might the court martial which had been held on Healy, who informed him that he was

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS

about \$2,000. The steward said he supposed he could make the amount up out of his pay. The Payrnaster remarked that if the two bags were out of the way he could come out all right, and ordered him to take them with him when he went ashore that night. The steward says that he subsequently placed the bags of gold in the inside pockets of his coat, and took them ashore to Villafranca. He remained there till 8 P. M., but not meeting the Paymaster as he expected, left in the cars for Nice. He visited the haunts resorted to by Haay, but could not find him, and at length stopped over night at a hotel. Early in the morning he concluded to return to Villafranca, but becoming alarmed about the gold in his custody, he altered his intentions, and went to the railway depot to take the train for Marseilles. He was arrested in the cars by First Assistant Engineer Rearick and Master Carlin of the Saco, to whom he delivered the gold, which, according to his statement, amounted to about \$6,000. He claims that he did not steal any of the contents, but gave them up just as he had taken them from the locker.

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

asserts, that he had been sent by heary to get him to sign an affidavit, setting forth that he had stolen \$15.000 in gold from the Saco, and had gambled away the most of it in the town of Monaco, near Villafranca. He claims that the lawyer told him that Healy would procure his immediate release, and would also give him \$1.000 in gold if he would make the affidavit. COL. WHITLEY'S INVESTIGATION.

shows in gold if he would make the affidavit.

Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service corps, heard of Reids case a short time ago, and began an investigation. He obtained from Washington a copy of an application which Paymaster Healy had made to the Navy Department in regard to deficiencies in his official accounts. He petitioned to have his bondsmen and himself released from any claims which the Government had against him, and made affidavit that while in the Sacoloff Villafrance, in consequence of charges made against bim by Admiral Boggs, his sword was taken from him and the Paymaster's safe sealed up. His deposition further stated that he suffered at the time from Panama fever, which rendered him unable to personally attend to the paying of the officers and crew, and compelied him to intrust his duties to his clerk, P. De Betosens. The latter held \$5.580 in gold of the Paymaster's money, which he (Healy) had to deposit in his locker, on account of his safe being sealed.

A \$14.848.60 DBFICIENCY.

On the 35th of October, 1871, while the safe was still under seal, he received \$3.858.0 in gold from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.'s banking house at Villafranca, on a bill of exchange. This amount was also placed in the locker, making the total amount of gold kept there \$15,568.0. This is what the Paymaster claims was stolen from him by Reid.

Col. Whitley has secured a copy of the bill of exchange, which shows that the gold was drawn on it on the 6th of October, 1871. Paymaster Healy denies, however, that he received it before the 25th of that month. He mentions, in his affidavit, that Reid lost most of the gold in gambling at Monaco on the night of his flight. Healy was arrested on Tuesday night, and is now in Ludlow street jall. Commander Gillis and Paymaster Billings of the navy are endeavoring to have Reid, the steward, pardoned.

A PRETTY FIX FOR A SENATOR.

The Wenderful Head that the Hen. Mr. Hansegan Put en the Hen. Zach Chandler.

Chicago Pribuse Wathington Lester.

At great expense I have obtained a complete marrative of the celebrated fight between the Hon. Zach Chandler of Michigan and Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, son of ex-Senator Hannegan, who was Minister to Prussia. It happened in the National Hotel, at meal time. Zach took advantage of the fortuitous concourse of several persons to abuse Voorhees loudly while in his presence. His remarks resounded all over the dining room, such as "Traitor." "Scoundrel," &c., plentifully consorted with oaths.

"Dan," said Hannegan, I wouldn't stand that foul-mouthed vitiperation.

"I won't," said Dan, and he walked over to Chandler and struck him a back-handed blow which resounded like a whip-crack.

Chandler who had got up wrong end foremost, immediately struck out at Voorhees, and Mr. Hannegan, interposing, remarked: "Genmost, immediately struck out at Voorhees, and Mr. Hannegan, interposing, remarked: "Genmost, immediately struck out at Voorhees, and his force on the side of his face.

Hannegan was stunned by the blow, which he had not expected, being a peacomaker and not a fighter; but he picked up a melasses pitcher and brought it down on Zach's forchead so that he was covered with blood and molasses, which, strange as it may appear, seemed to improve his appearance. He took up the nearest jug he could find to strike Hannegan wish it; but Hannegan ducked his head, and Zach struck an entirely harmless person in the abdomen, who forthwith got the cramps and walked out of the dining room on his belly. Hannegan saking at intelligent countenance out of the Senator. Much spent, gasping, and frothing, Zachariah foliowed his heaf are roas the floor, and several ladies rushing in, cried:

"Oh! don't kill that man!"

"No. ladies," said Hannegan, "I just want to keep him from injuring me, and if you will take care of Sim I shall let him go immediately."

With this Hannegan gave Zach a hast shot, which effectually finished him, an

ALBANY CROWS OVER N. Y.

TESTERDAY'S GREAT COCKING CON-TEST FOR \$2,000.

Deciding the First of Two Mains for the Championship - Torride Fighting - Nov York Sports Heavy Losers.

The first main of the two arranged be ween New York and Albany was decided yes terday at a well-known boating resort in New Jersey. Mossrs. Drake and Post represented the New York chanticleers, and Messrs. Terry and Story backed the Albanians. The conditions of the main were that each side

should show 17 cocks, and fight all that fell in at weights ranging from 4 Ds. 5 oz. to 5 Ds. 11 oz., for \$200 a battle, and \$2,000 the odd fight, The event drew an immense multitude from Albany, Boston, Providence, Troy, and New Haven, besides a large delegation of well-known

New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey fanciers Among the assemblage were Senators, policemen, and several well-known New York and Brooklyn Aldermen.

The process of weighing occupied nearly three men, and several well-known New York and Brookiny Aldermen.

The process of weighing occupied nearly three hours, and resulted in the matching of thirteen pairs. The Albany birds were principally of the duckwing, white tail breed, while New York fought the Heathwood, Dominick, and the white hackle breeds. Betting was brisk and heavy upon the main at \$1,000 to \$800 on Albany. Geo. Jackaway heeled and handled the New York fowls, and William Clacker did likewise for Albany.

tion were jubilant and wagered their funds at all odds.
Albany pitted apple, New York a black red. Each
weighed 5 bs. 6 oz. It was a rattling fight for nine minutes, when both birds became enhausted. On breasting
them a dispute arose, the handler of the Albany fowl
claiming the fight. Intense excitement ensued, as hundreds of dollars were at stake on this battle and the
main. The referee, after hesitating a moment, declared
Albany entitled to the fight for foul handling. Much
dissatisfaction followed.

Albany won the main by seven battles to New
York's three. Drake then refused to fight the
other three battles, and all hands left diagusted.
The New York sports lost heavily. The main
began at 3 o'clock, and lasted until 11 last night.
The fighting on both sides was first-class. The
same parties fight a return main shortly.

The Onslow Quintette Concert. It is fortunate for those who find pleasure in classical chamber music that there exist in the city several little groups of musicians who preserve it. One of these is the Mills and Damrosch trio, another is formed by Mr. Hoffman and his friend Burke, and the third is the Onslow Quintette. This last organization gave its first concert of the present season last even-ing at De Garmo's hall.

The programme was interesting, not only by reason of the excellence, but also from the di-

The programme was interesting, not only by reason of the excellence, but also from the diversity of the selections. These consisted of a quartette for stringed instruments, a quintette for plane and strings, three planeforte solo pieces, and some part songs for mixed voices. The whole programme was well rendered. The concert opened with a quartette by Rubinstein, fresh and bright in ideas—bold, vigorous, and imaginative—as everything is that comes from his pen, and characterized by a great freedom and independence of treatment of the parts. The weakest movement was the andante. Rubinstein probably has keener sympathy with what is brave and spirited than with the sad and despondent side of life.

The quintette by Mr. F. Zitterbart—who played the viola both in the quartette and quintette—was a manuscript composition in five movements, showing in its composer a pleasant and genial talent. It possesses abundant melody, very happily and effectively treated. It is also original in its ideas, some portions being treated with charming quainfraes. The plane part was brilliantly played by Mr. Caryl Florio. Looking more critically at this composition we should say that its author had sought special effects at some sacrifice of the continuity of thought. The work, therefore, is better in parts than in the whole. It could, however, have been written by no other than a devoted musician and a man of talent, and would adorn any programme.

The vocal quartette consisted of Miss Brainerd, Miss Buikley, and Mesars. Bush and Schauffler, by whom several beautiful part sengs were effectively turg.

The Rubinstein-Thomas Concert.
Saint Cecilia herself could scarcely have been expected to fill the Academy of Music on so wild and tempestuous a night as last evening. Nevertheless, the combined attraction of Rubintein, Wieniawski, and the orchestra of Theo-

stein, Wienlawski, and the orchestra of Theodore Thomas brought together a sufficient number of heroic people to make a tolerably full and cartainly a most enthusiastic house, and the fervor with which the great planist was received was greater than on almost any previous occasion, rising, indeed, to such a pitch that he was called out after playing Soariatti's Fugue five times. Finding the audience so determined in their enthusiasm, Rubinstein relaxed his usual custom of not accepting encores and played with noble solemnity Chopin's "Funeral March." Few planists are able to make the instrument they play effective in so large a building as the Academy of Music, but Rubinstein has the requisite power, and the breadth and grandeur of his style were never more conspicuous than in his playing last evening.

Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" wasfhapppily substituted for the longer and more intricate opus 100, at first announced.

To-night will be given the last concert in connection with Thomas's orchestra. The programme is an unusually fine one, including Mozart's concerto in D minor for piano and orchestra, and smaller compositions by Field, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Chopin.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—The heaviest show storm of the season is the Northwest has prevailed since last night. The storm is more severe in Minucesta than in Wisconsin. Reports from St. Paul state that the trains on the Milwaukee and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads are suspended, and that some trains are snow bound. No trains will leave Milwaukee to-night for the West, but will grobably run on time to-morrow.

PINCHBACK ON GEN. GRANT.

Overturning a State Government Because of his Enmity to Warmoth-He Dossn't Care a Cent for the People but Wants to be a Second Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.-This evenings ayune reports that Lieut. Governor Pinch-

Progress reports that Lieut. Governor Pinchback in an interview said:

"You see I am bound to live here in this city. I have a house and plenty of friends. If I went anywhere else I would not know what to do, and it is therefore, I think, to the interests of the people to help me along, because I cannot but help them. These last fights of mine against the Custom House Ring on the Senate question has rather made them show their hand to color, and, if it were possible, I believe the colored people might be induced to form a coalition with the true, honest, native white people of the State, and overthrow all this chicanery and tricks of the Custom House Ring.

After giving his opinion as to how the present

After giving his opinion as to how the present omplication might have been avoided, Mr. Pinchback continued:

GRANT WANTS TO BE A SECOND WASHINGTON.

A programme has been arranged and will be carried out by the United States Government. They intend to recognize only our Government, and unless prevented by Congress will carry it out to the bitter end. Therefore, an outside body calling themselves a Legislature has no chance to succeed unless they can prevail upon Congress to send a committee of investization, when the whole facts will be laid before them, and they can then decide which is right. The interest that Gen. Grant takes in the fight is purely of a personal nature. He does not care one cent what people say against him now, as he has reached the height of his ambition in being elected President for a second term.

It is a mistake made by many to suppose that Gen. Grant wants to be Emperor. He only desired to be considered a sort of a second Gen. Washington. Washington was victorious, you know, in a great rebellion. So was Grant. Washington was elected to two terms. So was Grant. Now he is satisfied. He has not got the ambition and tact to make a great revolution like that which would be required, and if he had, the people of the country would not submit.

THE REAL CAUSE OF GRANT'S ACTION.

The real cause of Gen. Grant's interest in the matter lies in his personal enmity against Warmoth, whom he considers one of his bitterest enemies. You know how he has abused him. Well. Grant never forgets an insult like that, and as long as he thinks the people of this State support Warmoth he will be opposed to them. He really does not himtelf understand the situation. He believes that it is Warmoth's fight to get to the United States Senate, so he can fight him. Naturally enough he opposes this, and men here have taken advantage of it to place the present Government in power. Why, you cannot imagine what a poor opinion the people of the North have of us, and it is kept alive, day by day, by the outrageous strements of white republicans and others, who say that it is impossible for a white man or negro to live in this city, unless he pretends that he is a Democrat, or has Democratic friends. By this you will see that the sympathies of the people of the North are against us, and as long as we make any disturbance at all, it is at once cried out that the South is still in rebellion.

WHAT PIACHBACK WANTS.

WHAT PLACEBACK WANTS.

WRAT PIACHBACK WANTS.

Now, you see what I want to do is this—I desire to do right to the people of this State. I am the representative of the colored men of this State, the South, and the Union, and, as such, have strength with the Republican party. As I was born here, live here, and have my wife, my children, and my property here, I only desire to be allowed a chance, a fair, open chance, and I will show how I am and can be a true friend of our people. There is a great and mighty change going on in this country to-day which few see, and yet in it I know there is a dissolution of the great Southern Radical Republican party composed of negroes led by Northern white men.

This party has since the war been opposed to the resident white men, because they have hardly been allowed otherwise. But the time is coming and coming rapidly when the white and the black people of the South will be united in bonds of unity in as far as their several positions lie, and when that time comes it is my only hope, that the people will give me a chance, and we will be with you all in fairness and honesty of dealing. It will be bound to come some day, and the sconer the better for the South and its people.

Sapoleon III. Likely to Die in Exile-The Latest Bulletins from Chiselburst. London, Jan. 8-4:30 P. M.-A despatch om Chiselhurst at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says Napoleon is worse. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst, for the purpose of deliberating on the course to be pursued in the event of the death that

hurst, for the purpose of deliberating on the course to be pursued in the event of the death of the ex-Emperor.

Midnight.—A bulletin from Chiselhurst at nine o'clock to-night, says Napoleon's sufferings are acute but that his strength and endurance are great.

The carriages of the aristocracy beseiged the residence of Napoleon at Chiselhurst this afternoon, to receive the three o'clock bulletin. The announcement that the ex-Emperor is worse creates much alarm among the adherents of the family.

Charles O'Conor Arcused—Chauncey Shaffer Accused of Falsehood.

The Jumel estate suit was continued yesterday before Judge Shipman. Mr. Carter, associate counsel for Nelson Chase (the defendant), having asked Mrs. Madors, a witness, whether her brother did not devote most of his time to the service of George Washington Bowen (the plaintiff).

Mr. Shaffer, of counsel for Bowen, objected to the question as irrelevant, and asked Mr. O'Conor, the senior counsel for Mr. Chase, what he had done with his Committee of nine on Jurors.

Mr. O'Conor sprang to his feet, and turning suddenly to Mr. Schaffer, in reply, said "Jurors in tyle case have been approached in the interest of the defendant, and I can prove it."

Mr. O'Conor trappage that I have attempted to pack a lary in this or any other case, you fell an unqualification to the provening of the subject of investigation.

More Libel Sults.

More Libel Sults.

More Libel Suits. Mr. Henry C. Bowen, the proprietor of the Independent and Brooklyn Union, has commenced a suit for libel against the Tribune Association, and also against Whitelaw Reid, Thomas N. Rooker, Patrick O'Rorke, George Ripley, and John Hay individually. The alleged libel consists in publishing an article from the Brooklyn Engle, in which Mr. Bowen is charged with being the real anthro of certain scandals put in circulation by Mrs. Victoris Woodhull. The summons was served upon the several parties yesterday, excepting Mr. John Hay, who is not in the city. Mr. Whitelaw Reid seemed exceedingly assonished when he perused the document. Mr. Bowen says that this is an earnest proofeculous, and and to be regarded as a mere councommenced against him. Mr. Bowen expects to recover heavy damages.

A Commetten in the French Assembly.

Versalles, Jan. 8—Evening.—The Assembly was engaged this evening in the discussion of a bill

VERRALLIES, Jan. &—Evening.—The Assembly was engaged this evening in the discussion of a bill from the Superior Council of Education. The Deputies of the Left made a vigorous attack upon what they termed the reactionary composition of the Council, which it was said was made up of clericals who were unpatriotically subservient to Rome. These expressions created a commotion on the floor, which was put as end to by the adjournment, the Left Centre in the Americing of the members of the Left Centre in the Americing of the members of the Left Centre in the American Assembly was held to-day to select a Chairman. M. Casimar Ferier, who was the most prominent candidate, failed to secure a smellent number of votes to insure his election. The party is hopelessly divided,

The Memory of New Orleans The Memory of New Orleans.

At sunrise yesterday Mr. J. Gould Warner, the adopted son of the Veterans of 1812 resident in this city and vicinity, began the ascent of the old fort in Central Park for the purpose of unfurling the stars and stripes on the hickory pole planted there last Evacuation Day. After plunging up to his neck in the snow drifts several times he reached the fort door, where a park keeper handed him the national flag. As it went up Mr. Warner said: "I raise this flag at the desire of the Veterans of 1812 residing in this city and vicinity in commemoration of the glorious victory of old Hickory, who whipped the British in 1815 at New Orleans by the help of the Grest Eternal." The flag was taken down at sunset.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Irwin McDowell to be Major-General in the srmy, vice Meade, deceased Alexander M. Clark, Postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y. John M. Cramer, at Rhinebeck, N. Y.; John W. Brett, a Fishkill, N. Y.; Rebecce Frailey, Fort Madison, Iowa Sarah E. Richardson, Gardiner, Mass.

Another New Year's Tragedy. David Cash and George Flint, boys, made too many calls on New Year's Day, and quarrelled in the street. Flint, finding that Cash was getting the best of him, drew a knife and stabbed him in the back. Cash was removed to Believue Hospital, where he lies is a critical condition. Flint was held by Justice Ledwith yesterday.

The New Year's Day Tragedy. Thomas Doyle, of 56 Mulberry street, who was struck on the head with a shoemaker's hammer by William Wilson on New Year's night, died yesterday. Wilson is still at large. The police say that two years ago he killed another man in Brooklya. THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

ROSCOE CONKLING RENOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.

The Onkley-Conwell Contest—Trumped-up Charges of Fraud—The New Capitel—Pro-posed Amendments to the Constitution.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The Senators this morne ng backed down from the position they took on the United States Senatorial caucus yesterday, and immediately upon the adjournment of the senate the Republican Senators went into cau-cus and resolved to join the Republicans of the House in the caucus to-night. This is virtually a settlement of the Senatorial question, and the work of the caucus will be merely to complete the programme already arranged by the managers. I learn that at the Senatorial caucus last night Senator Palmer applied for admission but was refused. The Senator, it is said, is anxious

to be again taken into full communion with his party, but the edict has gone forth that he must be punished for HIS DESERTION OF GRANT.

The session of the Assembly was very short.

The session of the Assembly was very short.

The bills prepared by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., defining murder, and regulating the degrees and punishment, were introduced by Mr. Herring. Most of the members having already read them, express their satisfaction with them. There is but little doubt of their early palange substantially as sent here by Mr. Clinton.

The petition of Mr. Cogswell, who contests the seat of Mr. James M. Oakley of Queens, was presented by Mr. C. Cornell. He claims that gross frauds were perpetrated in one of the wards of Long Island City, where Mr. Oakley had a large majority, and that the vote of the entire ward should be thrown out. The petition also sets forth that there were numerous other irregularities and frauds. Mr. Oakley was the only Democrat elected in Queens county at the last election, and there is much anxiety among some Republicans there to have him unsacted for that reason. In a conversation with Mr. Cogswell to-day he said he was forced to make the contest by the Republican County Committee, who were desirous of getting Mr. Oakley out in order to give them full control of the patronage and offices of the county, with a view to controlling future elections.

A prominent Republican member from that section of the State says that to his knowledge the charges of fraud in the election are all false, and that Mr. Cogswell is here in opposition to the popular will, relying upon the majority to unseat Mr. Oakley and give him the place. He further says that the defeat of Mr. Cogswell was entirely due to his unpopularity in the district.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

constitutional Amendments.

The Constitutional Commission again assembled here to-day, and will continue in session until its labors are closed. In conversation with a prominent member of the commission, I learn that several important amendments to the Constitution have already been generally agreed upon, though not adopted by vote. The pay of members of the Legislature is to be fixed at \$1.200 per annum. The members of Assembly are to be elected from counties instead of Assembly districts, as now, except in cases where a county has more than four members, when it is divided into Assembly districts. This is to guard against solid delegations being sent from such counties as New York and Kings, by reason of the overwhelming majority which one section may give for a particular party.

The Senators are to be elected from the eight judicial districts, instead of Senatorial districts as now, being four from each district. He also informed me that they had received reports from about seven hundred towns in the State in relation to being bonded for railroad and other purposes, and that some of them were bonded to the smount of thirty-three per cent, on their total valuation. He says that some action will be taken to prevent a further increase of this evil, and probably a recomendation to the Legislature to pass a law probibiling the bonding of towns for such purposes will be made.

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ROSCOB CONKLING NOMINATED.

The caucus of the Republicans to put Senator Conkling formally in nomination for reflection to the United States Senate was held in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The slate as arranged was carried out. Highly eulogistic speeches were made by Senator Woodin, who was Chairman of the caucus, Senator Lowery, Assemblymen Plerson, Husted, Fort, Van Cott, Vedder, Baitz, and others. Mr. Baltz, a German representative from Buffalo, made the only hit of the evening when he said in broken English that Senator Conkling was nominated on the 5th of November last, and that they were only assembled to-night to ratify that nomination.

that they were only assembled to-night to ratify that nomination.

It took all the wind out of the buncombe orators who followed him and believed that they were making the nomination. The vote for Conkling was unanimous, twenty Senators and eighty-seven Assemblymen voting for him. Neither Senator Paliner, Allen, nor Harrower were in the caucus. It was suggested that Hon. Thos. C. Murphy should preside, but he hardly thought it would be in good taste and dectined. He was present, however, and appeared to enjoy the proceedings very much, as did Naval Officer Lafin, who took his seat under Senator Woodin's chair, and only emerced to clap his hands when the signal for applause was given at the close of the proceedings.

Now that the question is disposed of, the Speaker will probably announce his committees upon the assembling of the House next week. An adjournment will be taken to-morrow until Tuesday, in order to give him an opportunity to prepare them.

Shipwrecked Sailors Devouring the Bodied of their Dead Companions.

of their Dend Companions.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The Times of to-morrow will contain the narration of Mr. Laville, the first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Hind, who has just strived from Rio.

The vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonis in June last, and fourteen of the crew spens forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. They were compelled by hunger to devour the bodies of five of their companions, who died from privation and exposure.

rivation and exposure. The Cost of Collecting Internal Revenue. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the expenses of that office for the next flacal year have been sent to the that office for the rext facel year have been sent to the Committee on Appropriations. The entire estimate amounts to \$4,700,000, but of that amount nearly two and a half millions is to pay gaugers and storekeepers, under the act of June 6, 1872. This class of officers were formerly paid by distillers; but in consequence of the increase of the tax on distilled spirits, under the act of June 6, 1872, they are hereafter to be paid by the Government, the increased tax providing the funds for their compensation. Commissioner Douglass was before the committee explaining the estimates.

A Little Colored Boy's Story. Capt. Williams of the East Thirty-fifth street police station found a little colored boy wandering police station found a little colored boy wandering about the streets on Tuesday night. He told the Captain that he had been kidnapped from the Island of Barbadoes, where his parents live, by a Mrs. Whitman, who took him to St. John's N. B., about a year ago.

Last week she put him on the cars, and he was picked up by a conductor, who took him to bit mother's place in Westchester county. She did not want him, and on Tuesday the conductor took him to this city, and turned him adrift at the Grand Central Depot.

Jersey City Officials on Trial.

Yesterday the indiction against the members of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, Mesers. Bumsted, Welsh, Martin, Bray, Ingwerson, Startup, and Gillette, for awarding the contract fos the construction of the Van Vorat street sewer without advertising as the law resquires, was called for trial in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. Judge Randolph presided. All the defendants with the exception of William H. Bumsted, who is in the New Jersey State Prison, were present.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's railroad from Hunter's Point to Hempstead, L. I., was opened to travel yester-day. Time tables were issued on Tuesday. The road is twenty miles in length, and the time from Hunter's Point to Hempstead is forty-five minutes. Six trains can user, one seaving number's roint into me man the convenience of theatre goers.

A Venerable Canal Boat Captain Robbed. A venerable Canal Boat Captain Robbed.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the venerable Capt. Tom Allen, a canal boat owner, was abtacked near Elizabethport, N. J., by two men, when knocked him down and beat him terribly. One of them attempted to stab him, and the other robbed him of \$500. The captain after much difficulty reached the village. The highwaymen were not captured.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Coroner Herrman drew out no new facts in the Centre street fire investigation yesterday. The ball of the Henry Smith Club is to be the event in Irving Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 18. Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Cladin will speak in Cooper Institute this evening. See aur. The promenade concert and ball of the Forty-seventh Regiment is to take place on Wednesday evoling, Jan. 15, in their armory.

Mr. Henry Porter Tenison, who was accused of bigamy in Fourhkeepsic, deales the accusation, and says he has sued his wife's father for \$10,800 damages for defamation of character.